

Gongtonggo

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gongtonggo

共通語 / 공통고



Type	isolating (nouns) fusional (verbs) fusional (adjectives)
Alignment	nom acc
Word Order	SOV
Head direction	final
Tonal	No
Declensions	No
Conjugations	No
Topic-Prominence	Yes
Classes	

Nouns decline according to...

Case	Number
Definiteness	Gender

Verbs conjugate according to...

Voice	Mood
Person	Number
Tense	Aspect

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Classification and Dialects

Gongtonggo, translated to common language or lingua franca, is a creole of Japanese and Korean in a near future where both countries have merged to create one nation. Gongtonggo is mostly spoken in territories that are under japo-korean reign, but are not native korean or japanese. Japanese and korean are both recognised as national languages besides Gongtonggo and it's not obligatory to learn Gongtonggo though most people do learn it as a second language in middle/highschool.

Most of the lexicon of Gongtonggo comes from (sino)japanese, with some words originating from (sino)korean. Most grammatical influences come from the korean language.

Phonology

Consonants

	Bilabial	Alveolar	alveolo palatal	Palatal	Velar	Gl
Nasal	m	n			ŋ	
Stop	p b	t d			k g	
Fricative	[ɸ]	s	[ç]	[ç]		[l]
Approximant		l		j	w	
Flap or tap		[r]				
affricate		ts	[tɕ] dʑ			

Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i		ʊ ^β u
Mid	e		o
Open		a	

Phonotactics

The phonotactics of Gongtonggo are (C)(j)V(C), though j actually can be replaced by w in front of i and a ((C)(w)i/a(C)). Vowels that have a preceeding j are considered iotized.

allophones :

l becomes r intervocally

s becomes ɕ before the vowel i or iotized vowels

ts becomes tɕ before the vowel i or iotized vowels

ɦ becomes ɕ before i or iotized vowels

ɦ becomes h before any consonant or at the end of a word

ɦ becomes φ before ʊ^β

Soundchanges

Soundchanges can be found [here](#)

Writing System

hangeul

Letter	ㅁ	ㄴ	ㅇ ¹	ㅍ	ㅂ	ㅌ	ㄷ	ㅋ	ㄱ	ㅇ
Sound	m	n	ŋ	p	b	t	d	k	g	φ
Letter	ㅅ	ㅆ	ㅈ	ㅊ	ㅅ	ㄹ	ㄷ	-	-	ㅅ
Sound	s	ɕ	ɕ	h	ɦ	l	r	j	w	ts

Letter	ㄷ	ㅌ	ㅣ	ㅍ	ㅡ	ㅍ	ㅊ	ㅊ	ㅊ	ㅊ
Sound	tɕ	dʑ	i	ɰ ^β	u	e	o	a	wa	wi

for ones unfamiliar with hangeul, [follow this link^{\[W\]}](#).

¹ in initial position this graph is a zero consonant (or blanc) consonant, It is only /
ŋ/ in final position.

the iotized versions of the vowels (except of /u/ and /i/, which have no iotized versions) are written with two small bars instead of one, like in hangeul. /ja/, /jɰ^β/, /je/ and /jo/ are written as ㅈ, ㅊ, ㅊ and ㅊ respectively.

geminate consonants /pp/, /tt/ and /kk/ can be written as ㅍㅍ, ㅌㅌ and ㅍㅍ respectively.

romanized

Letter	m	n	ng	p	b	t	d	k	g	f
Sound	m	n	ŋ	p	b	t	d	k	g	ɸ
Letter	s	sh	h	h	h	l	l	y	w	ts
Sound	s	ɕ	ç	h	ɦ	l	r	j	w	ts
Letter	ch	j	i	u	eu	e	o	a		
Sound	tɕ	dʑ	i	ɰ ^β	u	e	o	a		

Grammar

Nouns

Nouns are isolating, their function in a sentence can be changed by the use of particles, these particles mostly imply case or relation.

particles	gongtonggo		korean		japanese	
	hangeul	romanized	hangeul	romanized	hiragana	rom
topic	아	a	는/은	neun/eun	は	w

additive	보	bo	도	do	も	m
object	을	ol	를/을	reul/eul	を	w
subject	가	ga	가/이	ga/i	が	gā
possession	의	wi	의	ui	の	no
movement/time	소	so	에(게) 서	e(ge)seo	に	ni
destination	애	e	에(게)	e(ge)	へ	he
context	로	ro	(으)로	(eu)ro	で	de
and (connecting sentences)	나	na	(이)나	(i)na	と	tc
and (connecting nounphrases)	와	wa	와/과	wa/gwa	と	tc
comitative	봐	Bwa	와/과	wa/gwa	と	tc

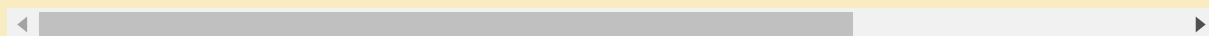


Verbs

verb conjugation

sentence final	informal		formal		humble	
	hangeul	romanized	hangeul	romanized	hangeul	roma
indicative	오	-o	오	-o	오하마	-ohan
interrogative	아나	-ana	야	-ya	아야마	-ayan
imperative	오르	-ola	오르	-ola	오라마	-olam
potential	오래로	-olelo	오라로	-olalo	오마하	-omal
	informal		formal		humble	

connective						
	hangeul	romanized	hangeul	romanized	hangeul	roma
cause	오	-o	이새	-ise	이새마	-isema
contrast	이지만	-ijiman	이만	-iman	이만	-iman
condition	애래마	-elema	이바	-iba	이래마	-ilema



Forming past tense

To form the past tense, the vowel syllable at the beginning of the suffix is replaced, 오 is replaced by 일. 이 and 애 by 일. 아 and 야 by 엘.

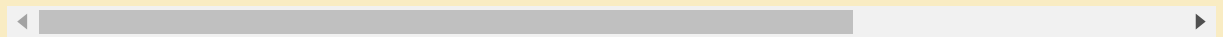
other functions

to form a negative, the word 브 (beu) or 불 (beul) (if the verb starts with a vowel) is put before the verb, in very formal texts this may be written as 不.

copula

sentence final	informal		formal		humble	
	hangeul	romanized	hangeul	romanized	hangeul	roma
indicative	이다	ida	니다	nida	니마	nima
interrogative	니다	nidya	니다야	nidaya	니야마	niyam
imperative	이라	ila	이라	ila	니라마	nilam
potential	일라	illa	이라라	ilala	니마하	nima
connective	informal		formal		humble	
	hangeul	romanized	hangeul	romanized	hangeul	roma
cause	니새	nise	니다새	nidase	니다새 마	nidas
contrast	이만	iman	니다만	nidaman	니다만	nidan

condition	이래마	ilema	니다바	nidaba	니다마	nidan



To form a negative with the copula, the first i vowel that appears everywhere is replaced by a (written) but might be pronounced more towards e.

Syntax

Lexicon

swadesh list

Pronouns, demonstratives and correlatives

Example text



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